

No Basis for Franco-Italian Opposition to Naval Treaty

By REAR ADMIRAL W. F. FULLAM, U. S. Navy (Retired).

URING his speech making tour, M. Clemenceau never once mentioned the Washington Arms Conference nor the treaties. His silence seemed ominous though it was rumored that both Clemenceau and Ambassador Jusserand had cabled home that non-ratification would damage the relations between France and the United States. This rumor was not confirmed but it is now reported that upon the eve of sailing Clemenceau has declared in favor of the immediate ratification of the treaties by France! If so he has at the last moment felt the pulse of the American people and said the one thing of all others that would best tend to make his mission to this country a success.

In the meantime a section of the French Chamber has expressed hostility to the treaties and M. Mandel, an important member, has resigned from the committee having charge of these measures because of President Poincaré's action in urging immediate ratification. The situation is puzzling. An explanation from Paris is awaited.

It is beyond question that France will lose the sympathy if not the friendship of the United States if she obstructs the acceptance of the treaties. The vast majority of the people of this country heartily approve the work of the Washington conference in every detail. They regard the naval holiday and the battleship scrapping as righteous and fair. They rightly consider the treaties as the most wonderful and beneficent accomplishment of a century. If any nation or combination of nations wrecks or seeks to wreck this work they may be regarded as inimical to world peace and will bring themselves justly under the censure of humanity.

The United States, England and Japan have done their duty. Japan has fulfilled all her obligations despite many predictions that she would play a selfish and sinister game in the East.

The attitude of France and Italy is inexplicable even on the basis of their own interests. Against whom would they be directed? Are they thinking offensively of Japan, England and the United States? If they were to enter the building race they would bankrupt themselves to no purpose. Have they the money? Would it not be better for them to pay their debts?

There are no nations on the continent of Europe that can threaten France and Italy upon the sea. They are the only Powers in Europe proper.

With the exception of England, that has navies! Are they threatening each other, or afraid of each other? Even if this is the explanation of their attitude it does not justify them in building battleships. These are the most useless of all weapons to them, either in warring against each other or against any other power.

Air forces and submarines are the weapons they most need—and the weapons that each has most reason to fear! What would France and Italy do with battleships? Let them answer



REAR ADMIRAL W. F. FULLAM.

this question. What did their battleships accomplish in the world war? Did they force the Dardanelles? Did they blockade and bombard the Austrian coast and defeat submarines in the Mediterranean? They did not. And it is only fair to them to state that the combined battleship fleets of England and America—about three times the strength of Germany—did not force the Dardanelles nor did they bombard or attack the German bases. They failed to do all these things. Submarines and mines prevented. And now, to-day, air forces using bombs, torpedoes, and mines will greatly add to the limitations of battle fleets. What can they do? Where can they go?

If Germany ever again attacks France it will be with thousands of airplanes, shoals of submarines and clouds of poison gas! This is the one and only menace to France. And Italy is in exactly the same predicament.

France cannot bring up the danger of the Russian navy to justify her wrecking the treaties. This is merely setting up a man of straw! The Russian navy is vastly inferior to the French. It would take twenty years to overcome this handicap even if Russia were foolish enough to attempt it. And what would Russia do with a battle fleet? It could be easily blockaded and confined to the Baltic and the Black Sea by submarines and air forces alone, supported by a small surface fleet. If it ever got out it would never get back! It would meet the fate of Rodzestvensky! Russia will soon realize that battleships are a waste of money and she, too, will resort to submarines, airplanes and poison gas. An alliance between Germany, Russia and Turkey with these new weapons in offensive and defensive operations is the one great possible menace in Europe to-day. It is against this combination that France and Italy need to be safeguarded. These same weapons will be their only hope. Battleships by the score will not protect them against each other or against anybody else. This is perfectly plain.

The truth is that all nations have enough battleships to-day and all they will need in the future. The present type will be obsolete in less than ten years. A new type of capital ship will appear—it may be the airplane carrier; nobody knows. But we can say in all truth that when the United States scrapped the 1916 program it got well rid of a very expensive and useless white elephant! And England and Japan were equally sensible in scrapping their building programs. It is gratifying that Secretary Denby stresses our need of fast cruisers, submarines and airplane carriers. These will be the effective naval weapons of the future. Defensively they can beat off a hundred dreadnoughts. Offensively a battle fleet is absolutely useless without them. It can go nowhere and do nothing.

France and Italy should congratulate themselves that they have no more battleships. They need other weapons vastly more if they need any! If France fails to ratify the treaties and does it soon the United States, England and Japan should proceed without regard to France's doings. And Italy would show her good sense if she followed suit. If she spends money on battleships she will simply shovel it into the Mediterranean. That is all the good it will do.

RACIAL ISSUE IN PALESTINE

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 11. THE protection of the alleged weak is a fine theory, a beautiful conception of altruistic minds, but when applied to people in the mass, as is the case under the British mandate in Palestine, it has its disadvantages, especially to the protectors. The British are finding this out more and more as the months go on in Palestine and they work on the scheme for a great home for the Jews of the world.

Sir Herbert Samuel, holding his headquarters at Government House, a short distance outside the walls of this ancient city, must have many bad moments in trying to govern this melange of races which inhabits the Holy City and the country round about. He and his officers, civil and military, have to keep their eyes to the north, where France rules Syria, and is a barrier between the Turks of Asia Minor and Palestine, for any change in policy which might give the Turks a foothold on the borders of Palestine.

All Near East in Ferment; Jealous of Western Powers

In fact the whole Near East is more or less in a ferment, and the peoples of those countries whose civilization is among the most ancient in the world are one and all suspicious, jealous, and hostile to the government of Western Powers. This may sound extreme, but if any one with an unbiased mind, with no pre-conceived prejudice against the Mohammedan peoples, will pass a short time in these countries and talk to people of every race and every stratum of society, he will soon become convinced of the seeming impossible task of the seeming impossible task of the Jews and Christians.

There is an especially bad feeling against the large numbers of Jews who are coming into Palestine from other countries, backed by the money of the great Zionist movement, most of which cash comes from the United States. Sir Herbert Samuel, who rules the destinies of Palestine under the British mandate, is a Jew and naturally he gives special consideration to his own people.

This has caused and is continuing to cause friction with other inhabitants of the country, especially with the Arabs, and as a result England is in no happy position while controlling the destinies of the country. Her large Mohammedan population in various parts of the empire make it inadvisable for her to be severe on the agitation and occasional acts of violence by the Arabs against the Jews, and yet she must stand up for the latter because of the great financial and moral backing they have from countries of the Western World.

"Grapevine" News Service Busy Among All Classes

That intangible but efficient news source of all the Orient which for a better name we of the Western nations call the "grapevine" is working in its usual efficient manner. It has a few days ago asked me if it was true that the French were going to withdraw from Syria and turn part of the country over to the Kennelists. The same evening, talking with a staff officer of Sir Herbert Samuel, he asked me the same question.

This question was put to me in both instances because I had been traveling with a French official mission through Syria for nearly three weeks, but the fact that the bootblack in the street and the staff of the High Commissioner were both informed on the same question which had not been mentioned by the press is significant of the way news travels in this country.

And these questions were put many days before anything had come up in the French Parliament in Paris relative to cutting the budget for French occupation in Syria and long before there was any rumor that Gen. Gouraud, French High Commissioner, might resign because of his appropriation and his military forces were being cut, if the program in the Chamber went through. This Gouraud incident was followed by a report that Aleppo, Hama and Damascus might be given autonomous government or be turned over to the Arabs, another disquieting report to the British here, who do not want anything like the Turk on the northern frontier of Palestine.

The theory of the bankruptcy law is sound, that the court should appoint a receiver to conserve the assets until the creditors elect a trustee who shall act for them. This theory also is that where the debtor of his own accord goes into bankruptcy he shall do so by a voluntary proceeding, and that there shall be involuntary proceedings only when the creditors deem bankruptcy advisable for their interest.

The difficulty is that the bankruptcy practice has seriously departed from the theory and intent of the law. As to this, the report states: "The present methods of administering the bankruptcy law are seriously defective and tend needlessly to divert from the creditors . . . an exceedingly large part of the assets in bankruptcy cases. . . . The procedure could readily be greatly simplified . . . and the entire business community would be greatly benefited by bringing about such reforms."

The receiver is supposed to conduct or to wind up the business, whichever for the best interest of the creditors. His duty is to reduce the assets to cash and deposit the cash in a bank which is an approved depository. The customary way to sell the merchandise is by auction, where it rarely brings more than a fraction of the price that could have been realized if handled through ordinary business channels. However, it is difficult to dispose of a broken stock in the ordinary course of business.

In some trades the credit associations try to take over the stock and handle it through trade channels, but this hardly works where the concern has been thoroughly stripped of everything that is quickly salable. In the meantime, the debtor may have been able to put through a composition with the creditors. That is, he may be able to get a majority of the creditors in number and amount to vote to accept a smaller sum than is due them and release him from further liability. These compromises are usually a little cash and the rest notes.

Migrating to the city villagers say they may not be able to get a loan. But it is here. A stranger has only to go to the nearest corner on an avenue through which the "L" runs to find the same conditions, the same opinions, the same scandal restricted to the immediate neighborhood. It won't be long before the villager finds his level and begins to feel at home, for actually Wheatville and Metropolisville are alike in human essentials.

It is necessary to change cars at Ludd, a hot desert town. Here the British soldiers and officers are always in evidence and they have regulated prices for all services. For instance, there is a sign on the station walls in several places that porters can ask one Egyptian piaster for each piece of baggage they transfer, but no more, and travelers are asked not to pay more than this.

Along the railroad line are several large camps of British troops, mostly motor and airplane stations. In addition to the white troops, Great Britain has many Indian troops in the desert section of Palestine and along the railroad lines from Haifa to El Kantara on the canal. If the country is peaceful, as the outside world is led to believe, the traveler questions why there is so much show of armed force. Government House here, where the British have their headquarters, and which is the official residence of Sir Herbert Samuel as well as housing the entire official life of the administration, is a building constructed by the Germans just prior to the world war. With a fine sense of irony the British have left in niches on one wall overlooking the great courtyard, one of the Kaiser and one of the Kalmuk, each dressed as Crusaders. And even to-day, with the better understanding between Americans and the English, there are many Americans who maintain the British have no sense of humor.

Racial Issue as Affecting Jews Is Biggest Problem

In spite of everything else, and of all the other troubles, economic and political, that the British have in Palestine, the racial question as it concerns the Jews is the biggest problem facing the British administrators. When it is considered that five denominations, Catholic and Protestant, are literally fighting as to the time they shall hold services in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher some idea of the racial problem in this city and country can be envisaged.

There are churches and schools of practically every denomination in Christendom in Jerusalem. The Catholics are here represented by the Jesuits and the Franciscans from France, and the Greek Orthodox church is also strong. In addition to these there are several other sects claiming prestige in this Holy City.

The older population, even the Jews of Palestine themselves, look with more or less disfavor on the migration of thousands of Jews brought here under the Zionist movement. They look upon these newcomers as rich relations, perhaps, but to the Jews of the Holy Sepulcher, who have lived here for centuries ago, backed by money to buy anything and backed also by the powerful British Empire.

Although there is considerable feeling among the Jews of the country against these newcomers the greatest feeling against them comes from other races, and especially from the Mohammedan population is the strongest. The situation is far from improving, for with the coming of more Jews it



SIR HERBERT SAMUEL.

is bound to grow stronger, and the prospects are far from bright. Whether there will be serious conflicts between the Arabs and the Jews remains to be seen, but the feeling is such that there is nothing rosy about the future.

The Mohammedans are also bitter against the concessions made to various Christian churches and schools by the British. Sir Herbert Samuel has authorized a certain number of acres to be given the different religious orders, and these orders, churches and schools are to select this land for themselves. Naturally they all want their holdings where there is no water or where water may likely be found, to assure the success of their projects.

It takes time to study the whole question of the British mandate and the racial antagonisms. It is not easy to get at the facts, and even it is not so very easy to travel in the country if one is of the prying disposition necessary in a newspaper man, for British officials are curious as to what such a correspondent is looking for.

Yakima Indians Mourn Loss of Huckleberry Crop

Yakima Indians in the State of Washington are highly incensed because sheep grazing on Mount Adams huckleberry fields have destroyed their age-old natural resource. The red men who each year make trips to the wild berry fields of the mountainous regions have appealed to Governor Hart to protect the pasturing of livestock in certain parts of the national forest reserves where wild fruit abounds.

Klekitt and Yakima Indians from the earliest traditions of these tribes have annually depended upon the products of the berry fields for part of their winter supplies and the part of Mount Adams where huckleberries grow profusely they call Sweet Mecca, by the Indian name of Hsuet.

Nobel Prizes to Spain, Germany, England, Norway and Denmark



DR WILLIAM F. ASTON

THE name of Alfred Nobel is distinguished in biography for two incongruous acts—the invention of dynamite and cognate discoveries in explosives and the establishment of a fund to be devoted to furthering peace on earth out of the millions he had accumulated out of these new terrors of war. He was a Swedish engineer and chemist, a son of Emanuel Nobel, who established a torpedo factory at Petrograd, and who was impoverished by the Crimean war. Alfred developed the oil well of the Caucasus and subscribed half, the amount necessary for equipping the Andree balloon expedition to the north pole. In his will he left securities, which after liquidation brought in about \$200,000 a year interest to be applied to the five Nobel prizes, which are thus about \$40,000 apiece.

The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Those for discoveries in medicine and physiology by the Carolus Institute of Stockholm, the literary prize by the Swedish Academy, and that for the spreading of peace by a committee of five members chosen by the Norwegian Storting.

It is the last named prize that has aroused the most widespread interest. The Storting committee meets each December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, and officially announces its awards. Proof of the merit of the candidates must be in the form of documents which have been printed in the public press.

Nansen, Winner of Peace Prize.

Shone as Explorer and Scientist. This year's peace prize has been awarded to Fridtjof Nansen, famous Arctic explorer and oceanographer. Nansen was born in Froen, near Christiania, Norway, on October 10, 1861, and removed with his parents in his fifteenth year to Christiania, where he received his education. He entered Christiania University in 1880, specializing in zoology. When of age he joined the sealing ship Viking in a voyage to Greenland and, upon his return, wrote and published his notes of the trip, gaining thereby from his university the degree of doctor of philosophy.

An idea sprung from this youthful experience deepened into a fixed belief that Greenland was a promising field for exploration, and in 1887 he began preparations, intending if possible to cross the great field of ice which covers the interior of the island. Although the Government of Norway refused the small grant he asked it was provided by Augustin Gamel, a merchant of Christiania.

The expedition started in March, 1888, and Nansen returned in May, 1889, having suffered great hardship in his encounter with inland ice and from intense cold and lack of provisions.

Dr. Nansen's theories of reaching the North Pole were based on the experiences of the ill-fated "Jeannette," which after being put into the ice by Lieut. De Long, her commander, near Wrangel Land, was allowed to drift backward and forward, but always northward with the ice, until she sank to the north of the New Siberian Islands, when she was crushed between the ice floes. In the expedition of 1890 the Norwegian Parliament, King Oscar and a number of citizens of Christiania were behind Nansen. On June 25, 1892, he set sail, bound for the Arctic seas in the good ship "Fram" (Fram).

As soon as it was frozen in and the long drift began Nansen was overjoyed to find that the ship bore the ice pressure perfectly. Then, accompanied by a fellow explorer, Nansen left her and the two started on the terrible journey on foot across the ice of the interior. The hardships they endured make an almost incredible tale of human endurance. The ordeal lasted from August 26, 1895, to May 19, 1896, when they reached the coast and returned on the "Windward" of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition.

In 1905 Nansen entered politics and he was influential in Norway's bloodless revolution. After the separation of Norway and Sweden he was appointed by the Government of Norway as its Minister to England, an office from which he retired in 1905 to accept the chair of oceanography in the University of Christiania. During the war he did admirable work in the repatriation of prisoners of war and for this he was appointed High Commissioner of the League of Nations.

Dr. Albert Einstein gets the Nobel prize for physics, 1921, two years after he astounded the world by propounding a theory coordinating time and space, which theory has since come to be popularly known by his name. The new physics requires for our coordinations in the measurement of the rate of celestial travelers not merely length, breadth and thickness, but time, with the added features of a deflection of star rays by sun force and the reduction of gravity from a force to a quality in the fourth dimensioned space.

Prof. Einstein is a German-Swiss, born of Jewish parents at Ulm on May 14, 1879. When the family emigrated to Italy Albert was placed in school in Switzerland and became a Swiss citizen. He studied at the University of Zurich and obtained the degree of Ph. D.

For two years he acted as assistant professor of physics at the Zurich



PROF. FREDERICK SODDY



JACINTO BENAVENTE

University, and in 1911 he was given the chair of physics at Prague. In 1914 a special position was made for Einstein at the University of Berlin, where he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. He was elected a foreign associate of the Royal Society of Great Britain in 1921. He began his studies in relativity in 1905. In the spring of 1921 Einstein came to the United States and lectured on his theory.

Benevise, Another Winner.

Is Spanish Playwright. Due Here. Jacinto Benevise, the Spanish playwright, who is on his way to this country to see the production of his play in English called "The Fields of Eternity," is the second of his country to receive the prize for literature. It is, in fact, a double prize, covering the years 1921 and 1922.

A reputation for bitter satire earned in part by the first prize by this author to be done here, "The Bonds of Interest," has not yet been lived down, although following this and other early plays Benevise has written much on a wider canvas.

Benevise is 55 years old. He was born in Madrid, where he studied law, but never practiced the profession. From the beginning his interest was the theater. His first play, "Thy Brother's House," was serious, but even at the start he showed less anxiety about the plot than he did about characterization. Spain is very proud of him and believes that it has produced another commanding figure in literature, a modern instance as it were, of Lope de Vega or Calderon. He is said to be an admirer of these ancient and in his new position of director of the Teatro Espanol in Madrid he is bound to give every season a certain number of representations of these classical authors.

Last year the Royal Society elected to membership Dr. Francis William Aston, who is a Research Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, England. In the present year he visited the United States and delivered lectures on aspects of modern science. Dr. Aston was educated at Malvern College, Mason College, Birmingham and Cambridge universities. He became assistant lecturer in physics at Birmingham University in 1909 and entered Trinity College and Cavendish Laboratory a year later, taking his degrees there, the B. A. in 1910 and the research degree in 1912. Cambridge

made him a master of arts in 1918. The prize awarded him is for chemistry, 1922. Dr. Aston has been the secretary of the Cambridge Philosophical Society since 1920.

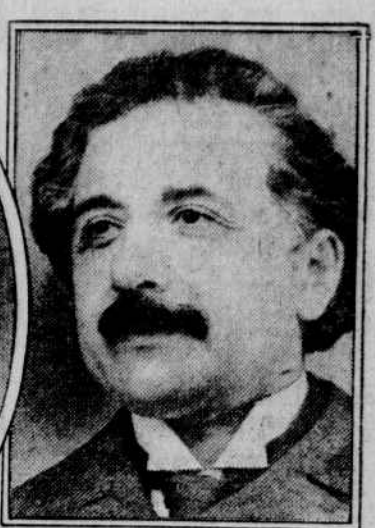
Prof. Frederick Soddy, who was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1910 and was a professor of inorganic and physical chemistry at Oxford University in 1912, was born at Eastbourne, September 2, 1877, and received his education at Eastbourne College, the University of Wales and at Merton College, Oxford. For two years (1900-1902) he served as demonstrator of chemistry at McGill University, Montreal. In 1912 he was awarded the Cavendish prize at Rome, Italy, and his most recent award is the Nobel Prize for 1921 for chemistry. In a lecture delivered in the Digbeth Institute, Birmingham, England, Prof. Soddy suggested the revolution in man's existence which will follow the finding of the secret of the artificial transmutation of the elements, a goal now before science as the result of the discovery of radio-activity.

Prof. Niels Bohr, whose theory of researches into the structure of the atom earned him the physics prize for 1922, was born in Copenhagen in 1885. In that particular domain he is the youngest scientist to be so honored by the Nobel prize committee. Since 1916 Prof. Bohr has held the chair in theoretical physics at the University of Copenhagen. For some years he was also attached to an English university as instructor. In his studies and findings he has gone further than Sir Ernest Rutherford, a former Nobel prize winner, in that the Danish scientist has solved the problem of the relations of the inner structure of matter to the planetary electrons.

Prof. Bohr, however, gives full credit to Sir Ernest as leader, and declares that his researches have been built on what the English scientist already had revealed. He likewise says that he owes much to Prof. Planck's theory which broke definitely with the classical mechanism, such as Newton's, as well as the classical electro-dynamic theory advanced by Maxwell.

When presented with the award Prof. Bohr expressed his satisfaction that the 1921 prize had gone to Prof. Einstein, whose studies in his individual field the Danish scholar had utilized to the full. He gave it as his opinion that the day of merely theoretical opinion was vanishing quickly to give place to practical application of just such scientific deductions as Einstein's. Chemistry and physics, he affirmed, were striking up a much closer partnership than in the past and the radiographic experiments that now yielded such big results were gradually bringing the big men of science into an inter-relationship that promised much for mankind.

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY And His Associates, Mr. OTTO BERNET and Mr. HERMAN H. FARKE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers BLOCK OF MADISON AVENUE, 56TH TO 57TH STREET ENTRANCE NO. 30 EAST 57TH STREET



DR ALBERT EINSTEIN



DR FRIDTJOF NANSEN

made him a master of arts in 1918. The prize awarded him is for chemistry, 1922. Dr. Aston has been the secretary of the Cambridge Philosophical Society since 1920.

Prof. Frederick Soddy, who was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1910 and was a professor of inorganic and physical chemistry at Oxford University in 1912, was born at Eastbourne, September 2, 1877, and received his education at Eastbourne College, the University of Wales and at Merton College, Oxford. For two years (1900-1902) he served as demonstrator of chemistry at McGill University, Montreal. In 1912 he was awarded the Cavendish prize at Rome, Italy, and his most recent award is the Nobel Prize for 1921 for chemistry. In a lecture delivered in the Digbeth Institute, Birmingham, England, Prof. Soddy suggested the revolution in man's existence which will follow the finding of the secret of the artificial transmutation of the elements, a goal now before science as the result of the discovery of radio-activity.

Prof. Niels Bohr, whose theory of researches into the structure of the atom earned him the physics prize for 1922, was born in Copenhagen in 1885. In that particular domain he is the youngest scientist to be so honored by the Nobel prize committee. Since 1916 Prof. Bohr has held the chair in theoretical physics at the University of Copenhagen. For some years he was also attached to an English university as instructor. In his studies and findings he has gone further than Sir Ernest Rutherford, a former Nobel prize winner, in that the Danish scientist has solved the problem of the relations of the inner structure of matter to the planetary electrons.

Prof. Bohr, however, gives full credit to Sir Ernest as leader, and declares that his researches have been built on what the English scientist already had revealed. He likewise says that he owes much to Prof. Planck's theory which broke definitely with the classical mechanism, such as Newton's, as well as the classical electro-dynamic theory advanced by Maxwell.

When presented with the award Prof. Bohr expressed his satisfaction that the 1921 prize had gone to Prof. Einstein, whose studies in his individual field the Danish scholar had utilized to the full. He gave it as his opinion that the day of merely theoretical opinion was vanishing quickly to give place to practical application of just such scientific deductions as Einstein's. Chemistry and physics, he affirmed, were striking up a much closer partnership than in the past and the radiographic experiments that now yielded such big results were gradually bringing the big men of science into an inter-relationship that promised much for mankind.

Beautiful Holiday Gifts

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

THE BLOCK OF MADISON AVE., 56TH TO 57TH STREET
ENTRANCE 30 EAST 57TH STREET

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
• TO-MORROW (MONDAY) & TUESDAY
AFTERNOONS, at 2:30 O'CLOCK

A Very Notable Collection
of
BEAUTIFUL REAL LACES
AND TABLE LINENS

Offering An Extraordinary Opportunity for procuring
DESIRABLE USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS

This important Public Sale is made under the following circumstances:

New York, December 4th, 1922.

The American Art Association, 30 East 57th St., New York City, has been entrusted with the sale of an extraordinary collection of real laces and linens, also Bureau laces from the School of H. M. Queen Margherita of Italy, which to say that owing to the new census duty which has been placed upon the importation of laces, amounting to over 80% when finally landed in New York, we find it necessary to submit our store at 319 5th Ave. and reduce our extensive collection of laces, which will, in the future, be almost prohibitive to import any of the real laces from Europe, and we feel positive that it will be a great advantage to the American public to make a purchase of the laces and linens at the forthcoming unrestricted public sale.

Thinking you, we are, yours very truly, (Signed) REGINA CATTABOGLI

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
And His Associates, Mr. OTTO BERNET and Mr. HERMAN H. FARKE
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
BLOCK OF MADISON AVENUE, 56TH TO 57TH STREET
ENTRANCE NO. 30 EAST 57TH STREET